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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

DISSERTATIONS ON LEADING PHILOSOPHICAL TOPICS, by Alexander Bain, LL.D., Emeritus Professor of Logic, University of Aberdeen, is a collection of fifteen essays,¹ mainly philosophical and psychological, all but two of which have been reprinted, practically unchanged from *Mind*, where they appeared through a series of years. One of the remaining two articles, on "The Scope of Anthropology and its Relation to the Science of Mind," was a paper read to the British Association, in 1885; the other, "On the Pressure of Examinations," is a defense of examinations in schools, being a criticism of a protest against the examination evil, by Mr. Auberon Herbert, in 1888.

THE OFFICE OF THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE IN ENGLAND: ITS ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT,"² by Charles Austin Beard, Ph.D., a dissertation begun under the direction of Prof. York Powell of Oxford, and completed under Professor Osgood of Columbia University, is a study in the history of English local government. It deals with the origin of the office of the Justice of the Peace and its establishment and its development during the Tudor Period, ending with the accession of James I. There are chapters dealing with the relation of the Privy Council to the Justice of the Peace, the Constitution of the office and the procedure of the Justice Court.

WILLIAM PENN,³ by A. C. Buell, is an interesting book that reviews the career of the founder of Pennsylvania from the standpoint of one who has little patience with and no sympathy for Quakerism, and yet who has the highest respect and greatest admiration for Penn himself. Mr. Buell's thesis seems to be that Penn was great in spite of his being a Quaker, a view somewhat novel at least to most students and writers. While there is some basis for criticism of the Quaker settlers of Pennsylvania, his vigorous denunciation of them as a "fanatical rabble" (p. 264), "witless zealots" (p. 225), etc., is neither merited nor justified.

The book is a study of Penn as an agent and promoter of secular civilization rather than as a religious character. The treatment of Penn himself is dispassionate and scholarly, the author regarding him as an "overpowering statesman" though not enough of a practical politician to avoid making an occasional mistake. The Code which Penn drew up for the West Jersey Colony is pronounced "the greatest code in popular government that has fallen from the pen of mortal man." One feature deserving especial commendation is the

¹Pp.vi, 227. Price, \$2.50. London, New York and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1903.

²Pp. 184. Price, \$1.50. Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, Vol. xx, No. 1. New York: The Columbia University Press, 1904.

³Pp. vi, 368. Price, \$2.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1904.

insertion of the full text of Penn's valuable description of the Indians as he saw them in 1682-83.

Some slight errors exist, namely, "1751" for "1651" (p. 6), "initiation" for "imitation" (p. 28), the date of the "walking purchase" should be 1737 instead of 1733 (p. 348), a reference to the "Established Quaker Church" (p. 286), and calling Joshua Carpenter a Quaker (p. 349).

The book is interestingly written and it is well worth reading for it justifies itself by its sympathetic and yet non-partisan consideration of the motives and actions of its "great" and "good" subject.⁴

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES, by Jules Cambon,⁵ consists mainly of speeches delivered by the author while he was ambassador of France to the United States. The addresses are preceded by two essays, the first of which is a sympathetic appreciation of Pierre Loti's "Iceland Fisherman." The second, on "Diplomacy and the Development of International Law," has value because it defines diplomacy from a contemporary diplomat's point of view.

As a diplomat and a patriotic Frenchman he seeks by all possible friendly devices to link together France and the United States. So, whether he speaks to patriotic societies in New Orleans or Washington, to university faculty and students in Chicago or New York, his theme is fundamentally the same. He would show to America France as she is; recall past acts of friendship between the two countries, etc.⁶

THE FRIENDS of the late Prof. Carlo Conigliani have recently published a collection of his economic and financial essays which furnish abundant proof of the versatility of their young author.⁷ Not many of them, however, are of interest to the American reader not specially drawn to the study of Italian conditions. Most of them have already been published in Italian periodicals. Among those of a theoretical character are the essays on "Profit," on Loria's "System of Economics and the Scientific Laws of Finance." There are also essays on "American Building Associations," "Gladstone" and "English Finances and Monetary Doctrines in Mediæval France."

PIERRE DE COUBERTIN, well known in this country as a clever historical writer, issues each year an interesting summary of the preceding year's events, under the title "Chronique de France."⁸ These summaries, first published in 1900, are not mere catalogues of events, however. In fact, the event usually forms merely the background, the starting-point for a philosophical disquisition on French character, on the economic, social and political condition of the nation. Nearly every aspect of the life of the people is discussed from the author's standpoint. There are sections on the literary movement of the year, the progress

⁴Contributed by Paul F. Peck, Ph.D.

⁵France and the United States: Essays and Addresses. Pp. 90. Price, \$1.00. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1903.

⁶Contributed by Helen Scott Davison, Bryn Mawr College.

⁷*Saggi di Economia politica e di Scienza delle Finanze*, by Carlo A. Conigliani. Pp. 743. Price, 8 lire. Torino: Fratelli Bocca, editori, 1903.

⁸*La Chronique de France*. Publiée sous la direction de Pierre de Coubertin. 2me Année, 1901 and 3eme Année, 1902. Pp. 266 and 272, respectively.

of French colonial enterprises, the development of French science, etc., all in compact, incisive and attractive form.

DESERVING OF HIGH PRAISE is Dr. Samuel B. Crandall's "Treaties: their Making and Enforcement."⁹ Although not such an elaborate treatise as Butler's recent work on the "Treaty Making Power" it contains valuable information not found in the latter work and the material is far better digested and arranged. Part I treats of the historical origin and development of the treaty making provision of the Federal Constitution, the methods of negotiation and ratification in the light of precedents, the part played by the House of Representatives in the making of treaties, the various forms of international agreements and the execution of treaties. Part II is devoted to a discussion of the making and enforcement of treaties in foreign countries, particular attention being given to Great Britain and France. Particularly interesting is Part III, which treats of the operation of treaties, the time of going into effect, rules of interpretation, termination, etc. The value of Mr. Crandall's work has been recognized by the Department of State and an edition of his monograph has been purchased for the use of the American legations abroad.

WITHIN THE PALE, by Michael Davitt,¹⁰ the well-known Irish agitator, is a story of the Russian Jew, ending with the Kishineff Massacres in the spring of 1903. Mr. Davitt reviews the history of the race and religious questions in Russia from the viewpoint of a personal observer and describes vividly the atrocities at Kishineff. The twofold purpose of Mr. Davitt's book is to "arouse public feeling against a murder-making legend and to put forward a plea for the objects of the Zionist movement."

IF ANY ONE may be said to have written *the* history of England, it was Green. That service has never been performed for America, but Mr. Henry W. Elson¹¹ has given us a work which makes us hope that it may yet be written. His aim is "to present an accurate narrative of the origin and growth of our country and its institutions in such a form as to interest the general reader." This single volume contains about as many words as President Wilson's recently published five-volume history, but it is hardly the equal of that work in some other respects. The style is often attractive and nearly always tolerable.

Since the author has made very little use of source material, nothing striking, either in matter or treatment is to be expected. The story of discovery and colonization is told in much the same old way. Had Professor Osgood's notable work on the "American Colonies" appeared earlier, Mr. Elson might have profited by following more closely the treatment which evidently he had found only in outline in magazine articles. This is particularly true with regard to the distinction between the different kinds of colonies.

It is gratifying to find that Mr. Elson has not followed many of his prede-

⁹Pp. 255. Price, \$1.50. Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. Vol. xxi, No. 1. New York: Columbia University Press, 1904.

¹⁰Pp. xiv, 300. Price, \$1.20. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1903.

¹¹History of the United States of America. Pp. xxxii, 811, xl. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904.

cessors in assuming that the next thing of any real consequence after the landing of Columbus was the sailing of the *Mayflower*. The *Susan Constant* is mentioned by name and a reasonable amount of space is devoted to the first permanent English settlement. But any one familiar with the story of the Regulators must feel that they deserve more than three lines. The Civil War was a great event, but one may be pardoned for doubting if it deserves one-sixth of all the space given to our history. However, the matter of proportion is a difficult one to settle and it is likely that a committee of experts would find it no easy task to agree upon this question.

Where there is so much to praise it may seem invidious to find fault, yet this is just what the book needs. With the necessary correction it may become an almost ideal one-volume history. At this late day one is surprised to find a serious historian giving credence to the old Pocahontas myth and to the more fully exploded one of the sword reputed to have been sent by Frederick the Great to Washington. Poor old King George has had enough to bear without being made to answer a petition from the Colonists by thundering out a proclamation of rebellion. The thunder preceded the receipt of the petition. The well-known names of Breckinridge, J. E. B. Stuart and others are misspelled. Mistakes in well-known dates throw doubt upon the author's accuracy where he has departed from commonly accepted figures without giving any authority therefor. The date of the Bland-Allison Act is given as 1875, though it is referred to elsewhere as passed in 1878, which is the correct date. According to Stanwood the highest vote received by Blaine in the Republican Convention of 1892 was 182, against Mr. Elson's 132. In view of recent activity against the trusts the Sherman Anti-trust Law would seem to deserve a fuller explanation.¹²

MODERN SOCIALISM,¹³ edited by R. C. K. Ensor, is a valuable collection of writings of modern European Socialists. There are chapters by Sydney and Beatrice Webb, Millerand, Kautsky, von Vollmar, John Burns and others, while the topics discussed embrace a wide range. The programmes of the Socialistic parties of the different countries are given. Curiously enough no American writer is represented and scarcely any reference is made by the editor to America outside of a brief paragraph, in which he expresses the opinion that Socialism may come to us "in a flood." The articles are well chosen and the book will be of service to students, particularly in showing the political significance of the movement in Europe.

IT WILL BE NEWS to many people to learn that England is troubled with the immigration problem. Such is, however, the case. In his volume on "The Alien Immigrant,"¹⁴ Major W. Evans-Gordon, M.P. (lately a member of the Royal Commission on Alien Immigration) is a first hand study of the Jewish immigrant. The body of the book describes a visit to the Russian centers.

¹²Contributed by David Y. Thomas, Ph.D.

¹³Pp. xxxvii, 388. Price, \$1.50. London: Harper & Bros. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

¹⁴Pp. xii, 323. Price, \$1.50. London: William Heinemann. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

The recommendations of the Royal Commission are given and the American experience is recited. The author believes in a restricted immigration under the oversight of some responsible department.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY DOCUMENTS RELATING TO RECONSTRUCTION, edited by Prof. W. L. Fleming,¹⁵ is a series of reprints illustrating the peculiar social, political and economical conditions that prevailed in the Southern States after the Civil War. Four numbers have appeared. They are "The Constitution and Ritual of the Knights of the White Camelia," the "Revised and Amended Prescript of the Ku-Klux-Klan," "Union League Documents" and "Public Frauds in South Carolina," etc.

ESPECIALLY OPPORTUNE is a revised and enlarged edition of William Dudley Foulke's "Slav or Saxon,"¹⁶ first published in 1887. It is Mr. Foulke's thesis that a great struggle between Slav and Saxon for the supremacy of the world has already begun. The recent and abundant evidence of Muscovite ambition since the publication of the second edition in 1899 Mr. Foulke thinks confirms the prophecy made in the original edition of his book. Intriguing Russian diplomacy and broken promises in regard to Manchuria and Korea which led to the war with Japan, Russia's perfidy towards Finland in destroying the liberties of her people and the exile of the most distinguished Finnish citizens, the outrages against Jews, and the arbitrary confiscation of Armenian church property are some of the additional counts in the indictment against Russia. The United States, Mr. Foulke insists, should unite with England and Japan in the demand that Chinese markets shall be open to all nations on equal terms and that "not another foot of Chinese territory shall ever be ceded to Russia." A treaty guaranteeing the territorial integrity of China, he declares, would be of inestimable value to mankind. Concerning the present struggle he expresses the opinion that if Russia is victorious Japan will cease to exist as a nation and will be "russified" after the manner of Finland, and that the Russian despotism, language, literature and religion will be imposed upon the conquered race.

THE "METRIC FALLACY," by Halsey and Dale,¹⁷ treats of the present status of the metric system in various countries. The fallacy, according to the authors, consists in the belief that countries in which the metric system may be legally used are using that system to the exclusion of others. As a statement of the existing chaos in weights and measures the book is admirable, though many of the objections to the metric system are equally applicable to any system intended to diminish the present confusion. The advantages of the metric system are very lightly touched upon even if they are appreciated by the authors, whose caustic treatment does not add weight to their argument.¹⁸

¹⁵Price, 15 cents each. Published by the Author, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.

¹⁶Pp. 210. Price, \$1.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904.

¹⁷Pp. 231. Price, \$1.00. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company, 1904.

¹⁸Contributed by F. H. Safford, Ph.D.

THE CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY of New York City is to be congratulated upon the social service it has rendered by publishing as the first annual report of its Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, "A Handbook on the Prevention of Tuberculosis." The handbook is a volume of some 400 pages, which reviews the work of the committee and contains in addition special articles by such experts on various phases of the subject as Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Dr. S. A. Knopf, Dr. A. Jacobi, Miss Lilian Brandt, two sets of plans for a municipal sanitarium, lists of institutions treating tuberculous patients, bibliography, etc. The volume will be of great value to all who have to deal not merely with specific cases of the disease but to those interested in housing reform and preventive work in various cities.

IN HIS BOOK on Governor Tryon of North Carolina, Mr. Marshall DeLancey Haywood¹⁹ declares that ever since he learned to rely upon documentary evidence rather than the individual opinions of writers he has been convinced that history has dealt too harshly with the memory of the Revolutionary Governor of that colony. He regards it as entirely natural that Tryon did not turn at the outbreak of the Revolution against the monarch who had twice confided to him the government of important provinces—North Carolina and New York. "In New York his years of toil in the upbuilding of that province have been to a large extent lost sight of, while the minutest details of his hostility are cherished and exaggerated . . . Tryon committed no act during the entire Revolution which did not have its counterpart in the warfare carried on by Americans." The book is well written, and prepared with an evident desire to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

A CENTURY OF EXPANSION, by Willis Fletcher Johnson, A.M., L.H.D.,²⁰ is a popular presentation of an interesting phase of American history. The author directs attention in the Preface to the fact that the history of American expansion is "something far more than a record of geographical extension, or even of wars and treaties. It involves the history, in large measure, of constitutional development and interpretation, of domestic institutions, of foreign relations and of our whole national life." The opening chapters are devoted to the English Conquest of the Ohio Valley in the French and Indian War, the acquisition of the Northwest Territory through the expedition of George Rogers Clark and of a part of the Mississippi Valley in the negotiations at the conclusion of the Revolutionary War.

The author makes several mistakes in matters of detail. His statement that after the French and Indian War England left the territory south of the Ohio to the Colonies (p. 13) ignores entirely the royal proclamation of October 7, 1763, in which the charter rights of the original colonies were disregarded, the governors of the Atlantic colonies being expressly forbidden to make any grants of land beyond the heads or sources of the rivers which flow into the Atlantic Ocean (cf. Winsor's "Mississippi Basin," pp. 428-31; also Winsor's "Westward

¹⁹Governor William Tryon and his Administration in the Province of North Carolina, 1765-1771. By Marshall Delancey Haywood. Pp. 223. Raleigh: (Uzzell), 1903.

²⁰Pp. xi, 316. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1903.

Movement," ch. iv). Two slight inaccuracies occur in the brief reference to the expedition of James Willing (p. 45). This expedition did not stop in Natchez, but continued to New Orleans, capturing an English merchant vessel as far down the river as Manchac. Contrary to the author's view, Natchez did not at that time belong to Spain, as the conquest by Galvez did not occur until nineteen months after this expedition started from Pittsburg. In fact, this expedition was not directed against the Spanish at all, but was intended to procure oaths of neutrality from the inhabitants of British West Florida, who were living along the Mississippi River. It is surprising to note the fact that the author gives full credence to the Marcus Whitman legend (pp. 187-89). He makes the startling contention that the United States should not have "accepted any compromise whatever" in the "54.40" contest (p. 190).

The most serious defect in the book is the inadequate treatment, or the entire omission, of important phases of some of the subjects discussed. Under this head should be placed the account of the peace negotiations in 1783 and the movements which culminated in the annexation of Texas. His discussion of the constitutional right of the United States to acquire new territory (pp. 105-6) is not convincing. His position with reference to the comity of nations and international equity is unfortunate (pp. 306-7).

The book is written in an attractive style and will instruct as well as entertain.²¹

TO THE SERIES of the Bibliothèque d' Economie Sociale mentioned in the ANNALS for March, 1904, M. Henri Joly has contributed a volume on "L'Enfance Coupable."²² In this he continues his studies outlined in a former volume on "Corruption de nos Institutions" for M. Joly finds that the increase of juvenile crime is due in large measure to the break up of some social institutions, as the family, apprenticeship which leads to begging on part of children and to the increase of morally abandoned children. Certain customs of courts and institutions are sharply criticised. The book deserves a reading by those dealing with dependent and delinquent children.

AMERICAN PAUPERISM AND THE ABOLITION OF POVERTY, by Isador Ladoff,²³ is largely made up of an ill-adjusted mass of material from reports of institutions, State Boards of Charities, Government bureaus, etc., with comments by the author. The book is written as a critique of capitalistic society. The tables given are probably true and there is no doubt that the social conscience needs quickening. It may be questioned whether all such things will be avoided under a socialistic regime as the author believes.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CIVIL INSTITUTIONS OF NEW YORK STATE, by Robert Lansing and Gary M. Jones,²⁴ is a little book devoted (1) to a review of the growth of the province of New York as shown by the provisions of the various

²¹Contributed by Franklin L. Riley, Ph.D., University of Mississippi.

²²Pp. 222. Price, 2 fr. Paris: Lecoffre, 1904.

²³Pp. 230. Price, 50 cents. Chicago: C. H. Kerr & Co., 1904.

²⁴Pp. 204. New York: Silver, Burdette & Co., 1903.

Constitutions, and (2) to a critical and analytical study of the present State Constitution. There is a chapter on political parties and elections and a brief resumé of the rights and duties of citizens. The book is intended to supplement a treatise on Federal Government and institutions to be used as a text-book in the schools.

TO WRITE A SERIES of essays which shall criticise strongly various social evils of a proud people and which at the same time shall explain the spirit and interpret the life of that people to strangers somewhat suspicious of what comes from that land is no easy task. In his volume on "The Present South" Mr. Edgar Gardner Murphy²⁵ has done just this with remarkable success. Mr. Murphy, formerly a pastor in Montgomery, Alabama, now executive secretary of the Southern Educational Board, is an inheritor of the old traditions of the South. He would be the last to claim that he spoke for the Southerners—he speaks as one. Yet this little volume is one of the most important books which the South has produced in many a year. It is not certain that all Southerners will endorse it unreservedly, but it is a powerful and dignified utterance of a typical, educated man of the South upon home problems.

Mr. Murphy discusses from various points of view the development of democracy in the South out of the old aristocratic régime. As a result there is some repetition which in nowise detracts from the interest of the book. Three great problems are treated: education, child labor, the negro. There is no attempt to minimize the evils in the present situation, but their genesis is traced and measures of meeting them discussed.²⁶

MANUEL DE MORALE ET NOTIONS DE SOCIOLOGIE, par Gaston Richard,²⁷ contains a clear analysis of the province of morals and sociological principles. The author says in the first part of his book that morals has for its object, theoretically, the whole of the relations between knowledge and action; practically, the relation between personal conduct and the conditions of social order from which the personal conduct is inseparable. The author regards ethics or morals as a science. In the second part of his book, "Notions Elementaires de Sociologie," he defines the position of sociology to be "between the pure descriptive studies; history, ethnology, paleontology and the abstract and analytic studies of which political economy is considered a type. It is less concrete than the former and less abstract than the latter."

A history of sociology is given and some discussion as to the two methods: the deductive and abstract and the inductive and concrete. An analysis is made of the value of statistics and other collected data. In conclusion he discusses the question of progress, showing the optimistic and pessimistic view. The author is inclined to the optimistic view.

²⁵Pp. xii, 334. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1904.

²⁶Contributed by Carl Kelsey.

²⁷Pp. 103. Librairie Ch. Delagrave, Paris.

MR. WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND'S "America, Asia and the Pacific,"²⁸ is a forecast of the part which the Pacific Ocean and the lands contiguous thereto are to play in the future history of the world. It is the Pacific and its shores, islands and vast inland regions, the author says, which are to become the chief theater of events in the world's history. They are to become what the Atlantic and the countries bordering thereon were in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. For the mastery of the Pacific a long and gigantic struggle embracing all the leading nations of the globe is soon to ensue. The equipment of the various contestants, their points of strength and weakness are examined and the conclusions advanced that the United States is the best equipped nation for the coming struggle. If the people of the United States will only make wise use of their opportunities this nation will play in the Pacific the dominant note in the concert of the great powers. Of our rivals for the mastery Germany is the most dangerous and France the least. So Japanese competition need not be taken into account while Russia will emerge from the present war too weakened to cope with us in the struggle. The talk of "yellow peril," Mr. von Schierbrand says, was started by Russia, is unworthy of consideration and should be relegated to the limbo of oblivion. The part to be played by the Isthmian Canal in the extension of our trade with South America and our commercial opportunities in China are the subjects of stirring chapters. The Dutch East Indies are likely, the author believes, to be lost to Holland and the chances are they will fall into the hands of the United States.

FULL OF WHOLESOME PHILOSOPHY and interesting suggestions is Prof. N. S. Shaler's little book, "The Citizen,"²⁹ the aim of which is to "set forth the relation which the individual bears to the government that controls his conduct as a citizen." Professor Shaler addresses himself primarily to young men and women whom he says are commonly but erroneously supposed to be incapable of understanding "large matters relating to the management of public affairs." With this frame of mind the author undertakes to describe in sixteen essays the elemental facts which young people should know concerning the relation of the citizen to the society and government of which they are a part. Some of the many topics discussed are the beginnings of government, the nature of liberty, the limits of freedom, the practice of citizenship, party allegiance, the citizen and the law, the origin and distribution of wealth, education, health, immigration, suffrage, the negro question, imperialism, municipal government, etc. In the discussion of these topics little evidence of partisanship can be found. The author's view of the negro question is sensible and in accord with the Booker Washington idea of industrial education. Strongly in favor of an educational qualification for suffrage he yet protests against the dislike of the negro as a race, condemns severely mob violence and lynch law and in a plea for freedom of opinion takes occasion to criticise somewhat caustically those who after the late war with Spain refused to tolerate opposition to the Government's imperialistic policy.

²⁸Pp. ix, 334. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1904.

²⁹Pp. 346. Price, \$1.40. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co., 1904.

Professor Shaler's little book is well adapted for use in the schools on account of the excellent collateral reading which it furnishes for a course in the study of Civics.

THE MESSAGES AND PROCLAMATIONS OF THE GOVERNORS OF IOWA, compiled and edited by Prof. B. F. Shambaugh, of the University of Iowa, published by the State Historical Society, is a five-volume series of 400 to 500 pages each carefully compiled from the Territorial and State documents and arranged chronologically. The value of such a service as Professor Shambaugh has rendered, especially to the future student of history, will best be appreciated when we attempt to realize the value of a similar service, had it been performed, in the older States. The completeness of such a work requires the insertion of many particulars which are not of general interest, yet these same particulars serve to fill out the details of the impression which the student of our commonwealth development will be glad to get. The work commends the painstaking editorship of Professor Shambaugh.

SOCIAL PROGRESS, a year book and encyclopedia of economic, industrial, social and religious statistics³⁰ is edited by Josiah Strong, President of the American Institute of Social Service, although the work was largely done by W. P. D. Bliss, the editor of "The Encyclopedia of Social Reforms." The idea of such a year book is good and much useful information is included. There are numerous mistakes incidental to such a work, the bibliographies are defective and the amount of space devoted to certain topics might be criticised.

IN VIEW of the increasing recognition of the value of manual training and because of the influence which Hampton Institute has had upon the future of the negro a biography of the man who founded this school is most welcome. Samuel Chapman Armstrong³¹ was a rare man and his life story as told by his daughter is one of fascinating interest. Among those who had to do with educational measures for the negro Armstrong stands as one of the sanest and most far-sighted. He planned Hampton and he trained Booker Washington.

THE IMPORTANT and constantly increasing part which military government has played in the history of the United States in time of peace despite our traditional prejudices against militarism is interestingly told by Dr. David Yancey Thomas, in his "History of Military Government in Newly Acquired Territory of the United States."³² Dr. Thomas has left for others the history of military government during and following the Civil War and has confined his study to the government of the various territorial domains acquired from foreign nations from the time of their occupation by the military forces of the United States until they were accorded territorial Civil Government or, as in the case

³⁰p. 273. Price, \$1.00. New York: Baker & Taylor Company, 1904.

³¹A Biographical Study. By Edith Armstrong Talbot. Pp. vi, 301. Price, \$1.50. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1904.

³²Pp. 334. Price, \$2.00. Columbia Studies in History, Economics and Public Law. Vol. xx, No. 2. New York: 1904.

of California, State Government. During this transition stage these territories were governed under the direction of the President as military executive and according to a method not expressly sanctioned by the Constitution. This Mr. Thomas correctly describes as military government. As to Louisiana, Florida, New Mexico and California Mr. Thomas' account involves practically a political history of those Territories during the territorial period. The history of Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Samoa and the Panama Canal zone are treated with far less detail, rather too much so as compared with the treatment of the domestic Territories, it seems to the reviewer. No one can read Mr. Thomas' monograph and escape the conviction that the American doctrine of the supremacy of the civil over the military power must be accepted in a restricted sense and that there are unmistakable signs of a growing tendency to depart from old traditions.

VANDERVELDE'S LITTLE BOOK ON "Industrial Evolution," reviewed in the ANNALS some months ago, has been translated into German²² and into English. Although Vandervelde is a university professor by profession, he has for some years been practically the leader of the Socialistic movement in Belgium. His views are in the main those of the German scientific Socialists of the school of Marx; but his wonderfully clear and forcible style and manner of presentation are all his own. The translation into German is the work of Dr. Suedekum, member of the German Reichstag.

REVIEWS.

The Police Power. Public Power and Constitutional Rights. By ERNST FREUND, Professor of Jurisprudence and Public Law in the University of Chicago. Pp. xcii, 819. Price, \$6.00. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1904.

Those who have known Professor Freund have recognized in him a scholar of unusual promise in the fields of public law and jurisprudence. His monograph on "Empire and Sovereignty," reviewed in a recent number of the ANNALS, showed that he possesses originality of thought as well as scholarship. The treatise which he has now given us on the police power is truly a *magnum opus*. Other works on the police power have appeared in the past, notably the treatises of Russell, Prentice and Tiedman, but they have either lacked the elements of scientific treatment and arrangement or comprehensiveness of treatment. We have in Professor Freund's treatise the work of a public lawyer trained in American and Continental schools of jurisprudence and consequently his work is marked by a breadth of view which does not characterize the older treatises. Professor Freund restricts his conception of the police power to that group of activities designed to promote the public welfare through restraints upon the use of liberty and property and therefore excludes from his work much of what has sometimes been included under the police power. He points out that the mass of the decisions on the subject reveal the police power not as a fixed quantity but as the expression of social, economic and political conditions and that as

²²*Die Entwicklung zum Socialismus.* By Emile Vandervelde. Translated into German by Dr. Albert Suedekum. Pp. 231. Berlin: (Verlag der Socialistischen Monatshefte) 1903